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Montana Employment AND Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

2nd Quarter 1995 **Volume 25, Number 2**

Economic Highlights & Employment Outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 440,700 during the second quarter of 1995 – up 2,600 over the previous quarter, and 2,100 over the second quarter of 1994.

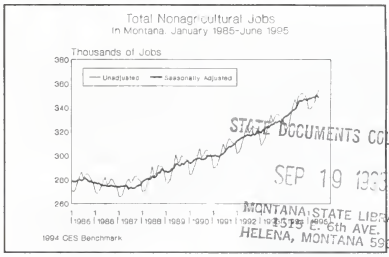
Employment

Total average employment averaged 418,000 for the quarter – up 7,600 over the previous quarter, but down about 100 from the second quarter of 1994.

Unemployment

About 22,800 Montanans were estimated to be **unemployed** during the quarter – about 4,800 fewer than during the previous quarter, but 2,300 more than during the second quarter of 1994.

The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 5.2 percent – down a seasonal 1.1 points from the first quarter, but up 0.5 over the second quarter of 1994.



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Total Nonagricultural Employment

**** NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.**

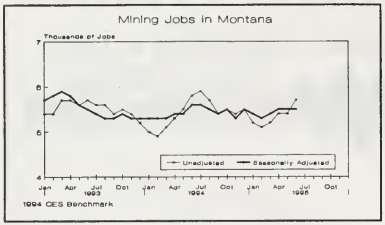
Total **nonagricultural wage-and-salary employment** averaged 350,200 jobs for the second quarter – up 10,300 over the previous quarter, and up 15,700 over the second quarter of 1994. Almost all of the over-the-year increase came in the **private sector**, which added 15,400 jobs, many of which were in **SERVICES**

Quarterly Trends

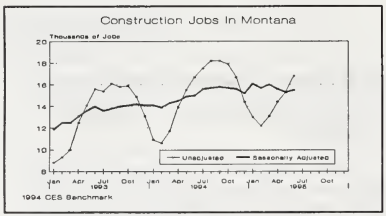
	– Montana –				– U. S. –
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1995 - 2nd	440,700	418,000	22,800	5.2%	5.6%
1995 - 1st	438,100	410,400	27,600	6.3%	5.9%
1994 - 4th	437,900	416,200	21,700	5.0%	5.1%
1994 - 3rd	443,500	425,300	18,200	4.1%	5.9%
1994 - 2nd	438,600	418,100	20,500	4.7%	6.1%
1994 - 1st	428,000	400,400	27,600	6.5%	7.3%

***Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1995 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

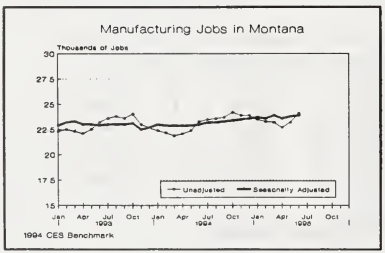
and **TRADE.** The **public sector** showed only a small increase of about 200 jobs over the year.



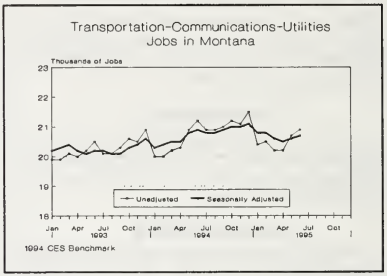
MINING averaged 5,500 jobs during the second quarter of 1995—up about 300 jobs from the previous quarter, but down about 200 jobs from the second quarter of 1994. Most of the over-the-year decline came in **gold & silver mining** and **oil & gas extraction.**



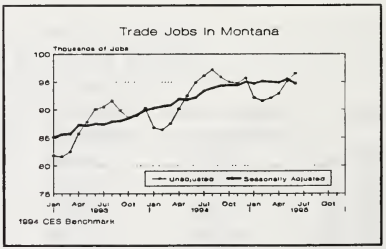
CONSTRUCTION averaged 15,500 jobs—up a seasonal 2,700 jobs over the previous quarter, and 1,000 jobs over the year. More than half of the over-the-quarter increase was in **heavy construction,** while most of the over-the-year increase was in **general building contractors.**



MANUFACTURING averaged 23,300 jobs for the quarter. There was almost no change in the number of jobs from the previous quarter, but jobs were up about 1,100 from the second quarter of 1994. Most of the over-the-year increases were in **other nondurable goods,** a classification currently including such things as furniture; fabricated metal products; industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment; electronic equipment except computers; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and sporting goods.

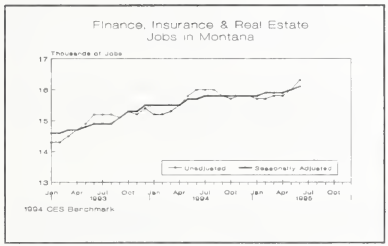


TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 20,600 jobs—up about 200 jobs over the previous quarter and over the second quarter of 1994. Most of the over-the-year gain came in **transportation.**

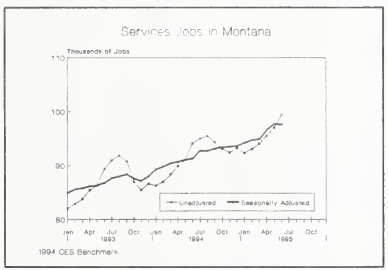


TRADE jobs averaged 94,800 for the quarter—up 2,800 from the previous quarter,

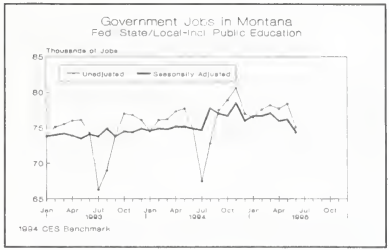
and 5,600 over the year. **Wholesale trade** showed about 700 more jobs than a year before. **Retail trade** was up about 4,900 jobs over the year, with over half of those jobs in **eating & drinking places.** Some of the other larger over-the-year increases showed up in **building materials & garden supplies, department stores, miscellaneous retail** and **automotive dealers.**



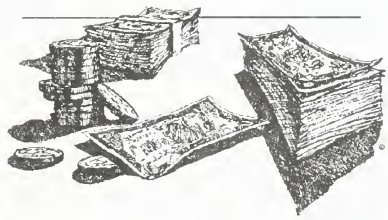
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 16,000 jobs for the quarter—up about 300 over the quarter, and about 800 jobs over the year. **Real estate** showed an over-the-year gain of about 400 jobs; **insurance,** 300 jobs; and **finance,** 200 jobs.



SERVICES averaged 97,300 jobs—up about 4,200 over the quarter and 6,800 over the year. The biggest over-the-quarter gains came in **hotels & other lodging places** and **business services.** The biggest over-the-year gains came in **health services, business services** and **engineering & management services.**

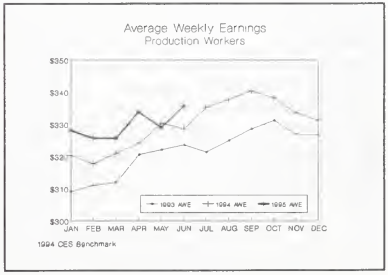


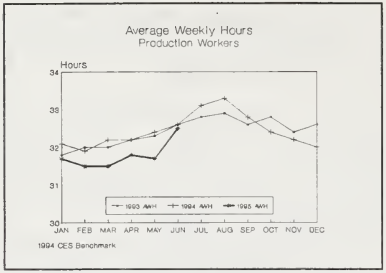
TOTAL GOVERNMENT jobs in Montana averaged 77,100 for the quarter—down about 300 over the quarter, and up about 200 over the year.

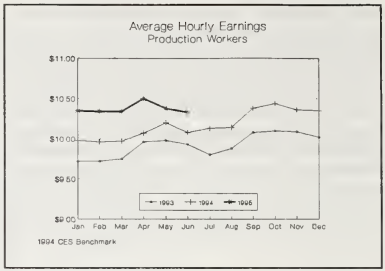


Average Weekly Hours & Earnings

Average weekly earnings averaged $332.80 for the second quarter of 1995—up $7.40 over the previous quarter, and up $3.25 over the second quarter of 1994.







Average weekly hours for the quarter averaged 32.0—up 0.5 hours over the previous quarter, and down 0.5 hours from the second quarter of 1994.

Average hourly earnings averaged $10.40 —up 7 cents over the quarter, and up 26 cents over the year.

Prevailing Wage Rates* Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	DOT Code**	Wage Rate	Date Set	Area
Sales Representative, General Merchandise	279.357-014	$10.38 per Hour	04/06/95	Statewide
Programmer Analyst	030.162-014	$15.73 per Hour	04/12/95	Statewide
Physical Therapist	076.121-014	$18.83 per Hour	04/17/95	Statewide
Manager, Food Service	187.167-106	$ 7.61 per Hour	04/20/95	Statewide
Sports Instructor	153.227-018	$ 6.58 per Hour	05/01/95	Statewide
Foreign Food Specialty Cook	313.361-030	$ 6.45 per Hour	05/02/95	Billings
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom/Coffee Shop	311.477-014	$ 4.38 per Hour	05/24/95	Statewide
Sales Manager	163.167-018	$14.69 per Hour	05/24/95	Statewide
Medical Technologist	078.261-038	$13.73 per Hour	05/30/95	Statewide
Adjunct University Instructor	090.227-010	$22,641.11 per Year	06/02/95	Statewide
Project Manager, Environmental Research	029.167-040	$17.10 per Hour	06/06/95	Statewide
Software Engineer/System Administrator	030.062.010	$15.68 per Hour	06/07/95	Statewide
Tractor Truck Driver	904.383-010	$16.05 per Hour	06/14/95	Great Falls
Maid/Houseman	323.687-014	$ 5.95 per Hour	06/27/95	Statewide
Market Research Analyst	050.067-014	$12.17 per Hour	06/27/95	Statewide
Tractor Truck Driver	904.383-010	$13.68 per Hour	06/29/95	Statewide
Secretary IV	201.362-030	$13.23 per Hour	07/26/95	Statewide
Accountant	160.162-018	$13.56 per Hour	07/26/95	Missoula
Fast Food Service Manager	185.137-010	$ 9.03 per Hour	07/28/95	Billings
Fast Food Service Manager	185.137-010	$10.04 per Hour	07/28/95	Great Falls
Petroleum Geologist	024.061-022	$33.77 per Hour	08/01/95	Statewide
Chemist	022.061-010	$16.10 per Hour	08/03/95	Statewide
Ski Instructor	153.227-018	$14.28 per Hour	08/17/95	Statewide
General Practitioner	070.101-022	$41.70 per Hour	08/24/95	Statewide
Systems Engineer II	030.167-014	$22.53 per Hour	08/24/95	Statewide
Grants Coordinator	169.117-014	$11.83 per Hour	08/24/95	Statewide

*These rates are not the official prevailing wage rates that must be used for public works contracts. Those wage rates may be obtained from the Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry's Employment Relations Division.

**U.S. Department of Labor *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* job description code number.

Industry News from Around the State

Agriculture

- **A $1 million grain terminal** is being built at Sweetgrass to handle a boom in cross-border grain trade. General Mills Inc. and the Alberta Wheat Pool are partners in the project, which is scheduled for completion late this fall. A Wheat Pool spokesperson says the terminal will encourage Alberta farmers, who typically ship their grain west to the Pacific Coast or east to the Great Lakes region, to use "more of a direct north-south route." Canadian farmers are expected to truck grain to the Sweetgrass terminal to be loaded on Burlington Northern trains. The terminal will also allow General Mills to handle a larger volume of specialty oilseeds, like canola. In addition, U.S. feed grains could be shipped by rail to the terminal and trucked north to Canadian ranchers. General Mills will operate the facility, which will be able to handle a 52-car unit train – and up to 400 tons of grain per hour.

Manufacturing

- **Frozen-food giant Luigino's Inc.** has decided on Butte as the location for a new frozen-food-processing plant that could result in the addition of 600 jobs to the local economy. The company will get nearly $12 million in state loans to help upgrade and equip a former Safeway warehouse where frozen dinners and entrees will be produced as early as the summer of 1996. Luigino's is owned by the founder of Jeno's and Chun King – and is one of the fastest-growing, frozen-food companies in the U.S.

- **Sales at a high-tech Kalispell firm** have doubled from $28 million in 1992 to $56 million in 1994 – and are expected to exceed $100 million this year, according to its owner. Semitool employs more than 1,000 employees who create and ship tools for the semiconductor industry to customers around the world. The company originally built devices to spray clean and chemically treat silicon wafers imprinted with computer chips – and expanded to building new processing and cleaning devices which include sealed, robotically-operated machines and 2,000-degree furnaces for semiconductor manufacturing.

- **A Columbia Falls Aluminum** Company spokesman says the company has called back previously laid-off workers and hired about 50 additional workers in order to temporarily increase production after a 2-year slowdown. The Bonneville Power Administration made a commitment to provide full power at a special rate through at least July 31.

- **The University of Montana Directory** of Montana Wood Products Manufacturers shows an increase in the number of state timber-processing mills over the last 5 years. The current directory lists 190 Montana processors of timber and mill residues – including 20 new log home business starts since 1992.

- **Sixty employees at Hi Country** Hickory Kist Snack Food near Lincoln are using a Community Development Block Grant to buy out the plant's owner. Employees at the beef jerky plant will own 33 percent of the company, according to an Associated Press article.

- **A large nonprofit** research and development corporation has committed to helping Montana Indian tribes secure commercial manufacturing contracts. The Ohio-based Battelle Memorial Institute and the Montana Indian Manufacturers Network (MIMN) have agreed to collaborate on grants and other financial assistance for developing marketing opportunities and upgrading manufacturing facilities. MIMN's director says Battelle's expertise in environmental, energy and health care technology will help the tribes make the transition from defense to commercial markets.

- **A company that publishes** telephone directories throughout the Northwest has purchased

a printing plant in Sun River that was started last fall by a group of electric and telephone cooperatives. The Montana Electric and Telephone Cooperative Association printing plant is now Montana Litho and Bindery—and the new owner is Northern Directory Publishing Company. In addition to printing telephone directories for the cooperatives, Northern will also seek other types of commercial printing work from local and out-of-state sources, according to a spokesman. Northern also purchased AA Printers and Lithographers of Great Falls.

- **The manager of Plum Creek's** fiberboard plant in Columbia Falls says $7 million spent on new equipment has enabled the plant to make a "quantum leap" in fiberboard quality. The plant is now one of only 3 manufacturers of high-density fiberboard in North America. (The other 2 are in Canada.) The smoother and denser fiberboard sells for about 10 percent more than medium-density fiberboard, and should expand Plum Creek's fiberboard sales to Asian countries, he says.

- **The owners of the Great Harvest** Franchising bakery firm have been named 1995 Montana small business persons of the year by the U.S. Small Business Administration. The husband-and-wife team established the first Great Harvest Bakery in Great Falls in 1976, began franchising other bakeries 2 years later, and now oversee nearly 90 bakeries around the country. In order to train franchisers, the couple operate a small, hands-on training bakery in Dillon employing about 25 people.

- **Citing a ban on phosphates** in detergents and an industry shakedown that favors large producers, a Rhone-Poulenc Basic Chemicals Company spokesman says the company plans to halt production at its plant near Butte in October and lay off 150 of the plant's 200 employees. About 50 employees will stay on to mothball and tend the facility.

- **A ranch couple** who operate a livestock equipment manufacturing company in Dell have developed "The Little Cow Poke" line of toys sold through Wal-Mart stores. The toys currently include pickup trucks, farm animals, chaps and pistols. If sales go well, the couple say they will develop other toys along the western theme—adding that they could not have marketed the toys without the steady income their other business provides.

- **Scheduled to close June 26,** the Crown Pacific sawmill in Thompson Falls remains open on a reduced basis with about half its former work force. A spokesman for the Oregon-based firm says the company now believes the mill can return to profitable operations due to the settlement of labor disputes.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

- **A Butte-based long-distance** telephone company is undergoing a $27 million expansion to reach outside of Montana to markets in Eastern Washington, Idaho and Oregon. A spokesman for Montana Power Co. subsidiary Entech Inc. says TRI Touch America began the 3-year expansion project last year. He says the expansion won't mean more jobs to begin with, but additional technical support and sales staff may be hired in the future. The long-distance company currently provides service to 10,000 Montana businesses.

- **Yellowstone Pipe Line Co.** lost its right-of-way across the Flathead Indian Reservation this spring when tribal members refused to renew the pipeline lease because of environmental damage they say was incurred from pipeline leaks. Since then, diesel fuel normally carried through the pipeline has been transported by rail to Spokane facilities—and gasoline has been trucked from Missoula to Thompson Falls, where it is pumped back into the pipeline connecting to the Spokane site. The pipeline runs from refineries in Billings to Moses Lake, Wash., traversing 21 miles of reservation land.

- **Amtrak and government officials** held out little hope during public meetings in April that Amtrak's Empire Builder train service across

northern Montana would return to daily service anytime soon from the 4-day-a-week service it was cut back to on Feb. 1 as part of nationwide budgetary cutbacks.

Trade

- **The Egghead Inc. computer software** sales company abruptly closed its Mac's Place catalog sales office in Kalispell in June, impacting about 100 employees. Jobs that were formerly located in Kalispell and Issaquah, Wash. will be consolidated into the company's Spokane Solutions Center. A company spokesman says about 50 of the 250 affected employees will be asked to relocate to Spokane, where another 150 people will be hired. He says the move was aimed at improving service and reducing costs.

- **Patagonia is moving** its Bozeman customer service center to Reno, Nev. in the summer of 1996 in conjunction with the company's decision to build a new warehouse there. The Bozeman center has been in operation for 7 years and processes all mail and phone requests for Patagonia products. Fifty jobs will be impacted by the move—and a company spokesman says affected employees will be offered the opportunity to follow their jobs to Reno. Patagonia's outlet store in Dillon won't be affected.

- **Texaco is back in Montana** after leaving Montana 17 years ago because of company restructuring and unstable petroleum supplies. A new "Texaco West" station in Billings is the company's first Montana store, and a spokesman says it won't be the last. He says "Cenex is producing the basic motor fuel to specifications and our CleanSystem additives are put in the fuel before going to the service station."

- **Gibsons Discount Center** has opened a new store in Havre and officials are looking at other Montana sites. A company spokesman says the discount chain likes to locate to communities of 10,000 to 12,000 people. Gibsons already has stores in Billings, Bozeman and Helena—and is considering stores in Miles City, Glendive, Dillon and Hamilton—he says.

- **Bob Ward & Sons Inc.** has decided to move its main Missoula store to a new building near Southgate Mall. The new building will be twice the size of the present Bob Ward store and should open next spring, according to a spokesman.

Services

- **St. Johns Lutheran Nursing Home** and St. Vincent Hospital have announced plans to build a $13 million retirement community in Billings that will include 80 independent-living and 40 assisted-living units. Construction should begin by the end of the year. The 2 nonprofits have formed a new nonprofit corporation called Missions United for the new development, which will be called Mission Ridge.

- **Construction has started** on a $8.2 million elder care facility in Havre set for completion by the fall of 1996. Northern Montana Hospital is building the 150-bed facility. Twenty-two beds will be for Alzheimers patients.

- **Toole County is relinquishing control** of its 22-bed hospital and 66-bed nursing home in Shelby to a public, nonprofit firm, effective July 1, so the hospital can gain tax-free status. Under the agreement, the county will still own the property, buildings and equipment—and Med Management, which has already been running the hospital, will continue to do so under the direction of the hospital's current board of directors.

- **Film crews are in Montana** shooting movies, documentaries and commercials. Broken Arrow, a 20th Century Fox thriller, is being shot in the Lewistown area this summer. The state's Travel Montana film office reports a family feature will be filmed in Red Lodge this summer, and portions of a PBS documentary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition will also be filmed in the state. In addition, a number of TV and print commercials are using Montana locations.

- **A waterslide park** has been built in Billings on the South Frontage Road near the Holiday Inn—and another developer has announced plans to build a $2 million park this summer at the South Billings Boulevard/Interstate 90 exchange with attractions ranging from bumper boats to miniature golf.

Government

- **A national, base-closing plan** approved by President Clinton will move the 43rd Refueling Group and tanker aircraft at Malmstrom Air Force Base to MacDill Air Force Base in Florida, affecting about 800 jobs at the Great Falls base. However, the 341st Missile Wing and its complement of about 4,000 civilian and military personnel will be retained at Malmstrom.

- **The U.S. Forest Service** has decided against a proposal it made late last year to close the Northern Region headquarters in Missoula as part of an agencywide reorganization. Instead, it has announced that it will keep its Northern Region headquarters in Missoula—along with the 325 jobs affiliated with that Missoula office.

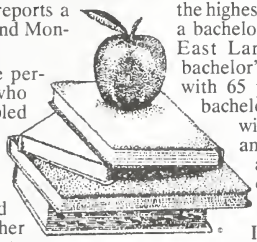
- **The Internal Revenue Service's** Helena office will no longer be a district office as the IRS consolidates its management from 7 to 4 regional offices—and from 63 to 33 district offices. An IRS spokesman says reorganization should be completed by September 1996. All offices losing managers will continue to offer services to the public.

- **State government reorganization** is under way as mandated by the 1995 Montana Legislature. The departments of State Lands, Family Services, Health and Environmental Sciences, and Social and Rehabilitation Services have been eliminated—and new departments of Public Health and Human Services (PHHS) and Environmental Quality have been created. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation was reorganized to take on resource management programs that had been run by the now defunct Department of State Lands. The Department of Corrections gave up its human services programs to the new PHHS agency, but takes over juvenile corrections. In all, 6 state agencies and about 4,500 employees have been affected by the plan.

- **U.S. Air Force** privatization efforts have landed aerospace officials from Lockheed Martin in Forsyth. Lockheed won a 5-year contract to operate an electronic training range near Forsyth that involves using electronic equipment to simulate challenges to combat aircraft flying a course, and then monitor aircraft response. A Lockheed director says his company plans to employ about 30 people at the facility, which has employed up to 100 military personnel in the past. Some Lockheed Martin employees will be transferred to the facility. Other employees may be hired locally.

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

A Report Card on Education



The Bureau of the Census reports a rise in educational attainment, and Montana is no exception.

Between 1940 and 1990, the percentage of American adults who graduated from high school tripled from 25 to 75 percent—and the percentage who were college graduates quadrupled from 5 to 20 percent. As jobs became more technical and required greater skills, people sought higher levels of education and were able to adapt to these radical shifts in the American economy, according to the Census Bureau.

In 1991, Montana ranked fifth among the states in public high school graduates with an 85 percent rate. And it ranked 27th in college graduates with 20.5 percent of its population of 25 years and older.

Younger workers are better educated than the older workers they've replaced, according to the Census Bureau. In 1990, 84 percent of persons 25 to 34 years old were high school graduates and 23 percent had a bachelor's degree—compared to a 45 percent high school graduation rate and a 10 percent college graduation rate for persons 75 years and older. Among adults 25 to 34 years old in 1990, nearly the same proportion of women and men, 23 percent, had bachelor's degrees. By comparison, among all adults, 18 percent of women and 23 percent of men had bachelor's degrees.

The 1940 Census revealed that only 36 percent of persons 25 to 34 years old were high school graduates and that only 6 percent had bachelor's degrees. Whereas in 1990, the proportion of adults 25 years and older who were high school graduates was highest in the West and lowest in the South. The percentages of adults with bachelor's degrees were lower in some Southern states (especially in West Virginia, Arkansas and Kentucky) and also in the industrial Midwest. The District of Columbia had the highest percentage of adults holding an advanced degree.

Geographic variations in education levels largely reflected the types of industries or economic base in the area. The Census reports small cities with large universities had some of the highest proportions of adults with at least a bachelor's degree in 1990—for example, East Lansing, Mich. with 71 percent bachelor's degrees, and Palo Alto, Calif. with 65 percent. Low proportions with bachelor's degrees were often associated with older industrial cities— for example, Camden, N.J. with 6 percent and Cleveland, Ohio with 8 percent.

Dropout Rates

In 1990, about 11 percent of the nation's 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts (not enrolled in high school and not high school graduates). Census statistics for both 1980 and 1970 show 13 percent of this age group were dropouts. The 1990 report shows the percentage of high school dropouts was higher in the South and Southwest, and lower in New England and the western portion of the Midwest. North Dakota had the lowest dropout rate, with 5 percent, and Nevada the highest, with 15 percent. Montana's 1990 dropout rate was 7 percent.

Earnings and Education

The Census Bureau reports earnings increase according to educational attainment. The average 1989 earnings of workers with only a high school diploma were just 59 percent of earnings for workers whose highest schooling was a bachelor's degree. Even workers with some college but no degree earned only 70 percent of what their college-educated counterparts earned.

According to the report, adults 18 years and older who worked sometime during 1992 earned an average of $23,227 that year, masking the fact that the more education they received, the more money they made. Earnings have a substantial impact when it comes to a person's "worklife," defined by the Census Bureau as a 40-year period lasting from ages 25 to 64.

High school dropouts would make about $600,000 (in 1992 dollars) during their lifetime compared to $800,000 for high school graduates. Persons who attended some college but didn't earn a degree, would earn about $1 million. Tack on another $500,000 for someone with a bachelor's—and those with a doctorate or professional degree would earn between $2

and $3 million, respectively, during their worklives.

Education Costs

Financial aid continues to be a popular source for funding postsecondary educational pursuits. The Census Bureau reports about half of the 21 million postsecondary students (high school graduates aged 17 and older enrolled in postsecondary school) received some kind of financial assistance to help them pay for schooling. They received an average of $2,919—and aid covered, on average, about 75 percent of their expenses. For about 1 in 5 students, financial aid covered all of their costs and more.

The Census Bureau reports loans provide the largest amount of aid. About a third of students received aid from more than 1 source, the most common package being a Pell grant and a loan chosen by 6 percent of aid recipients. Employer assistance is the most common source of aid helping 18 percent of students. But employers provide the lowest average amount. The 1990-1991 school-year report shows low-income students are likeliest to be aid recipients with aid covering about 80 percent of their costs. Aid to high-income students covers about 69 percent.

Pell grants, which are based on need, were the most common source of aid for low-income students and employer assistance for middle- and higher-income students. Women were more likely to receive a Pell grant, while men more frequently received help from veterans' programs or employers.

Movers from Abroad

Movers to the U.S. from abroad (who include American citizens returning to the U.S.) are more likely than our general population to have graduate or professional degrees, according to the Census Bureau.

Among the 700,000 adults moving to the U.S. from abroad between 1992 and 1993, about 15 percent had college degrees compared to only 7 percent of the general population . The findings also show movers from abroad are more likely not to have completed high school compared to the total population—27 percent versus 20 percent.

A Brief Look at Computer Use

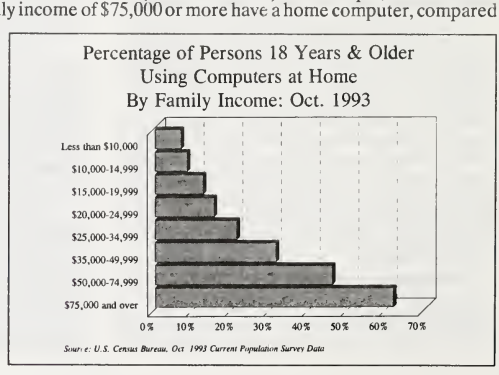
The number of American households with computers has more than tripled since 1984 when the Census Bureau started collecting computer use statistics.

The Census Bureau reports in 1993 more than a fifth, 23 percent, of American households had a home computer and 34 percent of households with children ages six to 17. One-third of the nation's 100 million computer users were 17 years old or younger.

Computer ownership is strongly related to income. (*See chart below.*) For example, 1993 statistics show 61.7 percent of those with a family income of $75,000 or more have a home computer, compared to 6.8 percent for a family income of less than $10,000.

In 1994, 62 percent of people 18 years and older with a family income of $75,000 or more lived in households with a home computer.

The Census Bureau also published information on the percentage of people within certain occupations who use computers at work. Generally, larger percentages of people use computers within occupations requiring more education. *(See table on next page.)*



Use of Computer at Work, by Occupation: Oct. 1993

Occupation	% Using Computer at Work
Mathematical & Computer Scientists	95.7%
Computer Equipment Operators	89.8%
Technicians (except health, engineering & science)	85.3%
Natural Scientists	85.0%
Engineers	84.8%
Administrative Support Supervisors	83.5%
Management-Related Workers	82.9%
Public Administrators	81.9%
Secretaries, Stenographers & Typists	81.8%
Financial Records Processing Workers	76.2%
Administrative Support, Including Clerical	72.9%
Other Administrative Support Workers	71.1%
Teachers, College	71.1%
Sales Reps (finance & business services)	68.9%
Executive, Administration & Management	68.3%
Technical & Related Support Occupations	66.5%
Engineering Technicians	66.4%
Other Executives, Administrators & Managers	62.0%
Professional Specialty Occupations	60.2%
Lawyers	59.9%
Health Treatment	56.4%
Other Professionals	54.9%
Sales Supervisors & Proprietors	54.0%
Health Technologists	52.4%
Sales Reps (commodities except retail)	52.3%
Teachers, Except College	46.6%
Sales Occupations	45.8%
Health Diagnosing	44.8%
All Occupations	43.2%
Protective Service Workers	40.3%
Other Precision Production Workers	33.0%
Sales Workers, Retail	29.1%
Mechanics & Repairers	28.4%
Mail & Message Distributing Workers	24.7%
Sales-Related Occupations	22.0%
Precision Production, Craft & Repair Occupations	21.8%
Machine Operators & Tenders	16.6%
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	16.5%
Fabricators & Assemblers	16.2%
Freight, Stock & Material Handlers	16.1%
Health Service Workers	16.1%
Other Transportation Workers	13.7%
Service Occupations	13.6%
Farm Operators	13.1%
Other Handlers	12.3%
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners & Helpers	12.3%
Transportation & Material Moving Equipment Operators	11.8%
Motor Vehicle Operators	11.2%
Food Service Workers	10.9%
Personal Service Workers	9.5%
Farm, Forestry & Fishing Occupations	8.0%
Construction Trade Workers	7.4%
Farm Workers	5.5%
Cleaning & Building Service Workers	4.9%
Construction Laborers	3.1%
Forestry & Fishing Workers	2.7%
Private Household Workers	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Oct. 1993 Current Population Survey Data

TABLE I-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

95 BMK
JUNE 1995 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	443,163	419,210	23,953	5.4%
YELLOWSTONE	70,488	67,072	3,416	4.8%
CASCADE	37,206	35,238	1,968	5.3%
BEAVERHEAD	4,817	4,626	191	4.0%
BIG HORN	4,230	3,680	550	13.0%
BLAINE	2,553	2,261	292	11.4%
BROADWATER	1,809	1,703	106	5.9%
CARBON	3,998	3,764	234	5.9%
CARTER	776	756	20	2.6%
CHOUTEAU	2,434	2,349	85	3.5%
CUSTER	6,235	5,998	237	3.8%
DANIELS	1,262	1,233	29	2.3%
DAWSON	4,828	4,663	165	3.4%
DEER LODGE	3,921	3,589	332	8.5%
FALLON	1,701	1,649	52	3.1%
FERGUS	5,843	5,423	420	7.2%
FLATHEAD	40,042	37,697	2,345	5.9%
GALLATIN	36,491	35,758	733	2.0%
GARFIELD	858	832	26	3.0%
GLACIER	4,809	3,960	849	17.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	486	448	38	7.8%
GRANITE	1,233	1,159	74	6.0%
HILL	8,270	7,707	563	6.8%
JEFFERSON	4,266	4,094	172	4.0%
JUDITH BASIN	914	863	51	5.6%
LAKE	9,240	8,497	743	8.0%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,195	25,793	1,402	5.2%
LIBERTY	887	867	20	2.3%
LINCOLN	8,079	7,207	872	10.8%
MCCONE	1,069	1,044	25	2.3%
MADISON	3,176	3,048	128	4.0%
MEAGHER	959	916	43	4.5%
MINERAL	1,450	1,261	189	13.0%
MISSOULA	49,751	47,533	2,218	4.5%
MUSSELSHELL	2,008	1,834	174	8.7%
PARK	11,406	11,043	363	3.2%
PETROLEUM	291	277	14	4.8%
PHILLIPS	2,448	2,311	137	5.6%
PONDERA	2,697	2,611	86	3.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,104	1,076	28	2.5%
POWELL	2,416	2,216	200	8.3%
PRAIRIE	613	599	14	2.3%
RAVALLI	14,133	13,319	814	5.8%
RICHLAND	5,424	5,098	326	6.0%
ROOSEVELT	3,782	3,269	513	13.6%
ROSEBUD	4,192	3,737	455	10.9%
SANDERS	3,585	3,190	395	11.0%
SHERIDAN	2,226	2,172	54	2.4%
SILVER BOW	18,091	17,081	1,010	5.6%
STILLWATER	3,599	3,448	151	4.2%
SWEET GRASS	1,632	1,589	43	2.6%
TETON	2,840	2,749	91	3.2%
TOOLE	2,850	2,701	149	5.2%
TREASURE	446	428	18	4.0%
VALLEY	4,347	4,196	151	3.5%
WHEATLAND	1,197	1,032	165	13.8%
WIBAUX	564	546	18	3.2%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	31,461	29,887	1,574	5.0%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	63,884	60,852	3,032	4.7%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

95 BMK
MAY 1995 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	438,421	416,659	21,762	5.0%
YELLOWSTONE	69,898	67,126	2,772	4.0%
CASCADE	37,072	35,383	1,689	4.6%
BEAVERHEAD	4,765	4,577	188	3.9%
BIG HORN	4,189	3,696	493	11.8%
BLAINE	2,692	2,485	207	7.7%
BROADWATER	1,770	1,695	75	4.2%
CARBON	3,803	3,600	203	5.3%
CARTER	809	790	19	2.3%
CHOUTEAU	2,479	2,395	84	3.4%
CUSTER	6,298	6,092	206	3.3%
DANIELS	1,240	1,217	23	1.9%
DAWSON	4,961	4,809	152	3.1%
DEER LODGE	3,838	3,582	256	6.7%
FALLON	1,704	1,672	32	1.9%
FERGUS	5,731	5,409	322	5.6%
FLATHEAD	39,029	36,420	2,609	6.7%
GALLATIN	35,951	34,958	993	2.8%
GARFIELD	840	818	22	2.6%
GLACIER	4,511	3,756	755	16.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	467	437	30	6.4%
GRANITE	1,166	1,093	73	6.3%
HILL	8,459	8,033	426	5.0%
JEFFERSON	4,227	4,053	174	4.1%
JUDITH BASIN	887	840	47	5.3%
LAKE	9,110	8,373	737	8.1%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,692	25,536	1,156	4.3%
LIBERTY	964	942	22	2.3%
LINCOLN	8,043	7,085	958	11.9%
MCCONE	1,035	1,012	23	2.2%
MADISON	2,959	2,829	130	4.4%
MEAGHER	893	835	58	6.5%
MINERAL	1,472	1,297	175	11.9%
MISSOULA	49,777	47,690	2,087	4.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,969	1,809	160	8.1%
PARK	10,393	10,005	388	3.7%
PETROLEUM	283	271	12	4.2%
PHILLIPS	2,496	2,356	140	5.6%
PONDERA	2,811	2,730	81	2.9%
POWDER RIVER	1,060	1,033	27	2.5%
POWELL	2,396	2,189	207	8.6%
PRAIRIE	569	559	10	1.8%
RAVALLI	14,099	13,364	735	5.2%
RICHLAND	5,373	5,050	323	6.0%
ROOSEVELT	3,861	3,532	329	8.5%
ROSEBUD	4,154	3,854	300	7.2%
SANDERS	3,623	3,197	426	11.8%
SHERIDAN	2,189	2,133	56	2.6%
SILVER BOW	18,116	17,316	800	4.4%
STILLWATER	3,699	3,541	158	4.3%
SWEET GRASS	1,572	1,530	42	2.7%
TETON	2,820	2,739	81	2.9%
TOOLE	2,806	2,691	115	4.1%
TREASURE	444	433	11	2.5%
VALLEY	4,275	4,176	99	2.3%
WHEATLAND	1,122	1,074	48	4.3%
WIBAUX	560	541	19	3.4%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	30,919	29,589	1,330	4.3%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	63,876	61,054	2,822	4.4%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

95 BMK
APRIL 1995 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	440,623	418,026	22,597	5.1%
YELLOWSTONE	67,790	65,224	2,566	3.8%
CASCADE	36,703	34,941	1,762	4.8%
BEAVERHEAD	4,867	4,698	169	3.5%
BIG HORN	4,472	3,992	480	10.7%
BLAINE	3,019	2,779	240	7.9%
BROADWATER	1,796	1,731	65	3.6%
CARBON	3,966	3,736	230	5.8%
CARTER	946	923	23	2.4%
CHOUTEAU	2,754	2,673	81	2.9%
CUSTER	6,406	6,166	240	3.7%
DANIELS	1,336	1,309	27	2.0%
DAWSON	5,030	4,883	147	2.9%
DEER LODGE	4,021	3,713	308	7.7%
FALLON	1,743	1,707	36	2.1%
FERGUS	6,061	5,690	371	6.1%
FLATHEAD	38,191	35,531	2,660	7.0%
GALLATIN	35,633	34,633	1,000	2.8%
GARFIELD	953	932	21	2.2%
GLACIER	4,643	3,934	709	15.3%
GOLDEN VALLEY	537	496	41	7.6%
GRANITE	1,294	1,197	97	7.5%
HILL	8,651	8,200	451	5.2%
JEFFERSON	4,354	4,149	205	4.7%
JUDITH BASIN	1,059	983	76	7.2%
LAKE	9,475	8,753	722	7.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,281	26,142	1,139	4.2%
LIBERTY	1,021	999	22	2.2%
LINCOLN	8,046	6,950	1,096	13.6%
MCCONE	1,143	1,110	33	2.9%
MADISON	3,199	3,013	186	5.8%
MEAGHER	951	896	55	5.8%
MINERAL	1,543	1,333	210	13.6%
MISSOULA	49,440	47,328	2,112	4.3%
MUSSELSHELL	2,033	1,859	174	8.6%
PARK	9,901	9,436	465	4.7%
PETROLEUM	300	281	19	6.3%
PHILLIPS	2,631	2,507	124	4.7%
PONDERA	3,083	2,998	85	2.8%
POWDER RIVER	1,224	1,182	42	3.4%
POWELL	2,486	2,300	186	7.5%
PRAIRIE	656	641	15	2.3%
RAVALLI	14,075	13,262	813	5.8%
RICHLAND	5,504	5,172	332	6.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,250	3,879	371	8.7%
ROSEBUD	4,315	4,007	308	7.1%
SANDERS	3,762	3,247	515	13.7%
SHERIDAN	2,286	2,212	74	3.2%
SILVER BOW	17,739	16,871	868	4.9%
STILLWATER	3,803	3,668	135	3.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,657	1,607	50	3.0%
TETON	3,014	2,920	94	3.1%
TOOLE	2,920	2,806	114	3.9%
TREASURE	466	453	13	2.8%
VALLEY	4,400	4,256	144	3.3%
WHEATLAND	1,198	1,147	51	4.3%
WIBAUX	598	574	24	4.0%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	31,635	30,291	1,344	4.2%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	63,515	60,590	2,925	4.6%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1995 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	435.3	439.2	439.7	440.6	438.4	443.2							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	408.8	408.6	413.8	418.0	416.7	419.2							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	27.4	26.8	24.2	30.6	29.7	30.8							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	26.5	30.6	25.9	22.6	21.8	24.0							
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.1%	7.0%	5.9%	5.1%	5.0%	5.4%							
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.9%	5.6%	4.9%	5.3%	5.5%	5.5%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.7%	5.4%	5.5%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%							

1994 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	424.1	428.3	431.4	436.2	436.1	443.4	448.6	445.9	436.0	437.8	439.8	436.2	437.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	396.4	399.6	405.0	415.1	416.9	422.3	429.1	428.6	418.3	418.5	418.1	412.1	415.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	28.8	27.6	31.3	34.2	35.8	36.1	35.9	33.0	27.8	29.4	22.5	22.2	30.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.7	28.7	26.4	21.1	19.3	21.1	19.6	17.3	17.7	19.3	21.7	24.1	22.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.5%	6.7%	6.1%	4.8%	4.4%	4.8%	4.4%	3.9%	4.1%	4.4%	4.9%	5.5%	5.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.3%	7.7%	6.8%	6.2%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.4%	6.1%

1993 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	415.8	419.4	422.0	424.7	425.5	434.4	438.1	433.6	423.7	425.6	425.5	423.7	426.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	383.0	386.6	390.8	399.2	401.0	407.6	413.4	412.4	403.2	403.3	401.2	398.3	400.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	24.9	23.3	25.3	27.9	30.3	33.2	34.3	31.6	31.7	28.6	24.8	25.1	28.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	32.7	32.8	31.2	25.5	24.5	26.8	24.7	21.2	20.5	22.3	24.3	25.4	26.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	7.9%	7.8%	7.0%	6.0%	5.8%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%	4.8%	5.2%	5.7%	6.0%	6.0%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	6.0%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	6.8%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.8%

1992 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	410.0	413.9	416.6	420.0	420.7	428.8	431.0	426.3	417.9	418.4	420.1	416.3	421.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	376.5	379.9	384.4	393.2	394.5	400.2	404.9	402.7	394.2	393.2	392.8	387.5	392.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*0.0	*0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	*0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.6	27.5	32.7	34.0	32.6	34.8	37.0	34.8	34.4	30.2	28.6	28.3	31.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.5	34.1	32.1	26.8	26.2	28.6	26.1	23.6	23.7	25.2	27.3	28.9	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	8.2%	8.2%	7.7%	6.4%	6.2%	6.7%	6.1%	5.5%	5.7%	6.0%	6.5%	6.9%	6.7%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.5%	6.7%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	8.0%	8.1%	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1995 BENCHMARKS.
2/NON-ADDITIVE: INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
*UNDER 50

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

94BM

1995

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1995	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	339.0	339.0	341.8	344.6	351.1	354.8							
TOTAL PRIVATE	262.5	261.4	263.6	266.9	272.7	279.7							
GOODS PRODUCING	41.7	40.6	41.5	42.5	43.9	46.6							
SERVICE PRODUCING	297.3	298.4	300.3	302.1	307.2	308.2							
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	220.8	220.8	222.1	224.4	228.8	233.1							
MINING	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7							
METAL MINING	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3							
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3							
COAL MINING	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0							
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5							
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9							
CONSTRUCTION	13.0	12.2	13.1	14.4	15.3	16.8							
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.1							
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.0	4.5							
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	6.0	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.2							
MANUFACTURING	23.5	23.3	23.2	22.7	23.2	24.1							
DURABLE GOODS	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.6	15.3							
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.6							
*LOGGING	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4							
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9							
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	1.0	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2							
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0							
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.8							
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4							
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0							
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	20.6	20.5	20.2	20.2	20.7	20.9							
TRANSPORTATION	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.7	13.0	13.2							
RAILROAD	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4							
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4							
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7							
COMMUNICATIONS	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3							
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6							
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4							
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5							
TRADE	92.2	91.6	92.1	92.9	95.1	96.5							
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.2							
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5							
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7							
RETAIL TRADE	74.3	73.7	74.1	74.8	76.9	78.3							
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5							
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.4							
DEPARTMENT STORES	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.4							
FOOD STORES	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3							
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0							
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7							

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

94 BM

1994

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1994	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9							
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4							
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1							
EATING & DRINKING	28.3	28.2	28.5	28.9	30.0	30.4							
MISC RETAIL	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.2							
FINANCE, INS, REAL EST.	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.3							
FINANCE	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2							
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0							
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4							
INSURANCE	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4							
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3							
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1							
REAL ESTATE	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7							
SERVICES	92.3	93.0	94.0	95.5	97.0	99.4							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.4	9.7							
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7							
BUSINESS SERVICES	9.1	9.3	9.4	10.0	10.5	10.7							
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8							
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.8	8.4							
HEALTH SERVICES	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.5							
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7							
HOSPITALS	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.8							
LEGAL SERVICES	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8							
SOCIAL SERVICES	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.3							
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.7							
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2							
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8							
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	76.5	77.6	78.2	77.7	78.4	75.1							
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.5	14.1							
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.9	23.4	23.6	23.3	22.4	19.9							
STATE EDUCATION	11.9	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.5	8.7							
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.1							
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	41.0	41.7	42.0	41.5	42.5	41.1							
LOCAL EDUCATION	27.4	28.2	28.4	27.9	28.3	25.4							
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.6	14.2	15.7							

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1995

94BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1995													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	166.4	167.1	168.1	168.6	170.7	170.5							
TOTAL PRIVATE	126.6	126.5	127.3	127.9	129.7	131.8							
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7							
CONSTRUCTION	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6							
MANUFACTURING	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0							
DURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5							
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5							
TCU 1/	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4							
TRANSPORTATION	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5							
TRADE	43.2	42.6	43.0	43.1	44.1	45.2							
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3							
RETAIL TRADE	39.0	38.4	38.8	38.8	39.9	40.9							
EATING & DRINKING	15.6	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.9							
FIRE 2/	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0							
FINANCE	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8							
SERVICES	60.4	61.0	61.2	61.6	62.3	62.9							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.1							
HEALTH SERVICES	26.2	26.2	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.4							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	39.8	40.6	40.8	40.7	41.0	38.7							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.6							
STATE GOVERNMENT	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.2	9.8							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23.4	23.9	24.1	24.0	24.5	23.3							

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Apr. 1995	May 1995	June 1995	June 1994	Apr. 1995	May 1995	June 1995	June 1994
*TOTAL PRIVATE	225.4	230.8	238.2	230.6	$333.90	$329.05	$335.73	$328.61
MINING	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	$638.32	$637.98	$652.38	$635.73
*CONSTRUCTION	11.5	12.3	13.7	13.6	$580.70	$596.04	$614.16	$593.25
MANUFACTURING	16.9	17.4	18.1	17.4	$519.29	$504.11	$511.73	$487.19
Durable Goods	11.6	12.0	12.7	12.1	$481.56	$481.19	$477.20	$478.32
Non-Durable	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	$604.90	$554.28	$594.40	$507.43
*TCU 1/	17.9	18.3	18.7	18.9	$569.74	$559.03	$578.05	$560.03
*Transportation	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.8	$530.59	$526.32	$521.86	$535.21
*Comm. & Util.	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	$635.04	$613.93	$671.72	$599.26
*TRADE	81.8	83.6	85.3	83.8	$238.19	$237.39	$241.68	$232.20
*Wholesale Trade	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.9	$403.52	$398.13	$412.45	$385.20
*Retail Trade	66.8	68.6	70.3	68.9	$200.93	$201.91	$204.86	$199.18
*FIRE 2/	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.7	$379.01	$354.93	$352.35	$348.97
*SERVICES	80.7	82.4	85.2	79.9	$283.14	$275.29	$276.51	$277.25

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Apr 1995	May 1995	June 1995	June 1994	Apr. 1995	May 1995	June 1995	June 1994
*TOTAL PRIVATE	31.8	31.7	32.5	32.6	$10.50	$10.38	$10.33	$10.08
MINING	39.5	39.7	41.9	40.7	$16.16	$16.07	$15.57	$15.62
*CONSTRUCTION	36.8	37.7	39.7	38.2	$15.78	$15.81	$15.47	$15.53
MANUFACTURING	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.1	$13.18	$12.73	$12.89	$12.46
Durable Goods	39.7	40.2	39.8	39.4	$12.13	$11.97	$11.99	$12.14
Non-Durable	38.9	38.2	39.6	38.5	$15.55	$14.51	$15.01	$13.18
*TCU 1/	38.6	37.9	38.9	39.3	$14.76	$14.75	$14.86	$14.25
*Transportation	39.1	38.7	38.4	40.7	$13.57	$13.60	$13.59	$13.15
*Comm. & Util.	37.8	36.5	39.7	36.9	$16.80	$16.82	$16.92	$16.24
*TRADE	29.7	29.6	30.4	30.0	$8.02	$8.02	$7.95	$7.74
*Wholesale Trade	35.9	35.9	36.5	36.0	$11.24	$11.09	$11.30	$10.70
*Retail Trade	28.3	28.2	29.1	28.7	$7.10	$7.16	$7.04	$6.94
*FIRE 2/	36.2	34.9	35.2	36.2	$10.47	$10.17	$10.01	$9.64
*SERVICES	29.1	29.1	29.7	30.5	$9.73	$9.46	$9.31	$9.09

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	1995		1994		1993	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	150.3	147.8	146.2	143.6	142.6	140.3
February	150.9	148.3	146.7	144.0	143.1	140.7
March	151.4	148.7	147.2	144.4	143.6	141.1
April	151.9	149.3	147.4	144.7	144.0	141.6
May	152.2	149.6	147.5	144.9	144.2	141.9
June	152.5	149.9	148.0	145.4	144.4	142.0
July			148.4	145.8	144.4	142.1
August			149.0	146.5	144.8	142.4
September			149.4	146.9	145.1	142.6
October			149.5	147.0	145.7	143.3
November			149.7	147.3	145.8	143.4
December			149.7	147.2	145.8	143.3
Dec-to-Dec %			2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			148.2	145.6	144.5	142.1
Ann Avg %			2.6%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	June 1995	% Change From May 1995	% Change From June 1994	Ann Average % 1994	Ann Average % 1993
ALL ITEMS	100%	152.5	0.2%	3.0%	2.6%	3.0%
Food & Beverages	18%	148.4	-0.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.1%
Housing	42%	148.5	0.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	130.5	-2.2%	-2.5%	-0.2%	1.4%
Transportation	18%	141.1	0.6%	5.5%	3.0%	3.1%
Medical Care	6%	219.8	0.2%	4.5%	4.8%	5.9%
Entertainment	4%	153.2	-0.3%	2.3%	2.9%	2.5%
Other Goods & Services	6%	205.3	0.2%	3.9%	2.9%	5.2%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	June 1995	May 1995	June 1994	Ann Average 1994	Ann Average 1993
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.66	$0.66	$0.68	$0.67	$0.69

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

(page 1 of 2)

AREAS	New Apr. To Jun. 1995	Changed Apr. To Jun. 1995	New Apr. To Jun. 1994	Changed Apr. To Jun. 1994	Year-to-Date 1995	Year-to-Date 1994
STATE OF MONTANA	802	423	839	354	2258	2284
GREAT FALLS MSA	40	24	65	23	129	172
BILLINGS MSA	128	61	110	40	343	304
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	71	19	68	4	149	146
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	51	29	51	22	147	145
BEAVERHEAD	4	7	15	4	17	34
DEER LODGE	9	2	3	2	19	10
GRANITE	3	1	3	3	8	9
MADISON	8	5	6	2	30	22
POWELL	1	2	3	3	6	11
SILVER BOW	26	12	21	8	67	59
BOZEMAN LFA	113	52	102	30	295	269
GALLATIN	91	34	76	22	226	213
MEAGHER	1	3	3	0	9	6
PARK	21	15	23	8	60	50
GLASGOW LFA	20	7	17	21	52	55
DANIELS	3	0	2	1	7	6
PHILLIPS	3	3	3	1	12	9
ROOSEVELT	6	2	7	6	13	17
SHERIDAN	4	1	0	5	9	5
VALLEY	4	1	5	8	11	18
GLENDIVE LFA	11	6	12	11	39	49
DAWSON	5	1	3	6	14	17
GARFIELD	0	0	1	1	2	4
MCCONE	1	1	2	1	4	7
PRAIRIE	0	0	0	0	0	0
RICHLAND	5	4	6	3	17	21
WIBAUX	0	0	0	0	2	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	26	17	26	10	59	65
BIG HORN	9	3	6	1	17	14
CARBON	6	5	9	5	14	26
STILLWATER	7	7	9	2	20	20
SWEET GRASS	4	2	2	2	8	5

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUTNS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

(page 2 of 2)

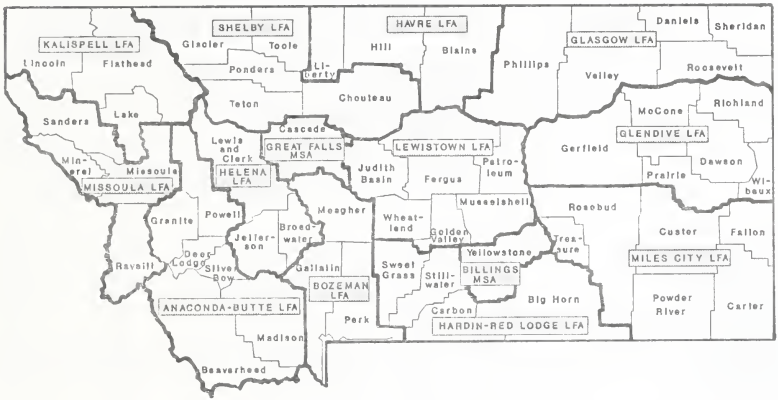
AREAS	New Apr. To Jun. 1995	Changed Apr. To Jun. 1995	New Apr. To Jun. 1994	Changed Apr. To Jun. 1994	Year-to-Date 1995	Year-to-Date 1994
HAVRE LFA	8	9	17	11	40	48
BLAINE	4	6	1	0	14	4
HILL	3	3	13	8	23	36
LIBERTY	1	0	3	3	3	8
HELENA LFA	56	28	43	22	149	142
BROADWATER	3	1	1	1	11	6
JEFFERSON	11	1	3	4	19	15
LEWIS & CLARK	42	26	39	17	119	121
KALISPELL LFA	124	58	113	54	337	332
FLATHEAD	87	42	77	35	246	225
LAKE	19	10	19	14	53	62
LINCOLN	18	6	17	5	38	45
LEWISTOWN LFA	18	12	23	8	55	51
FERGUS	12	2	17	7	29	37
GOLDEN VALLEY	0	1	0	0	1	0
JUDITH BASIN	2	0	0	1	5	3
MUSSELSHELL	4	6	4	0	16	7
PETROLEUM	0	2	0	0	2	0
WHEATLAND	0	1	2	0	2	4
MILES CITY LFA	10	11	18	15	40	45
CARTER	1	2	0	1	6	3
CUSTER	4	5	12	5	20	25
FALLON	1	2	1	4	4	5
POWDER RIVER	0	0	1	0	1	2
ROSEBUD	4	2	4	4	9	9
TREASURE	0	0	0	1	0	1
MISSOULA LFA	106	74	154	67	365	399
MINERAL	6	2	5	6	10	16
MISSOULA	64	44	102	37	225	246
RAVALLI	22	22	36	20	95	108
SANDERS	14	6	11	4	35	29
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	20	16	20	16	59	62
CHOUTEAU	1	2	1	2	8	8
GLACIER	10	2	8	8	18	25
PONDERA	4	4	2	2	10	8
TETON	4	3	3	2	11	8
TOOLE	1	5	6	2	12	13

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUTNS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

Montana's Labor Force Areas



Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the **Current Employment Statistics (CES)** sample *(see table below)* assures a high degree of accuracy. As with all sample-based estimates, however, differences between the CES and actual employment levels may be caused by sampling error, changes in industry classification of businesses, or openings and closings of businesses. Thus, the CES estimates are adjusted each year during the benchmark process.

The following table presents the amount and percent revision of Nonagricultural Wage-and-Salary All Employees estimates at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES For Major Industry Divisions in Montana (Employment in Thousands)

Industry Title	Final Est. 3/94	Bench-mark 3/94	Amount Revised 3/94	Percent Revised 3/94	Sample Units 3/94	Sample Employ. 3/94	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	325.5	326.2	0.7	0.21%	2,288	140.8	43%
TOTAL Private	249.6	250.0	0.4	0.16%	2,035	88.0	35%
Goods Producing	39.0	38.7	-0.3	-0.78%	438	17.2	44%
Private Service Producing	210.6	211.3	0.7	0.33%	1,597	70.8	34%
Mining	5.4	5.1	-0.3	-5.88%	74	3.6	71%
Construction	11.4	11.7	0.3	2.56%	142	2.9	25%
Manufacturing	22.2	21.9	-0.3	-1.37%	222	10.7	49%
Durable Goods	13.7	13.4	-0.3	-2.24%	142	6.6	49%
Nondurable Goods	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.00%	80	4.1	48%
Transport. Commun. & Utilities	19.9	20.2	0.3	1.49%	164	11.7	58%
Trade	86.4	87.5	1.1	1.26%	724	23.9	27%
Wholesale	17.2	17.2	0.0	0.00%	191	4.6	27%
Retail	69.2	70.3	1.1	1.56%	533	19.3	27%
Finance,Insurance&Real Estate	15.0	15.3	0.3	1.96%	196	6.1	40%
Services	89.3	88.3	-1.0	1.13%	513	29.1	33%
Government	75.9	76.2	0.3	0.39%	253	52.8	69%

Women Workers, **Production Workers**, and **Hours and Earnings** estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.

6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.

7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures – that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

For more information, contact: Research & Analysis Bureau; Montana Department of Labor & Industry; P.O. Box 1728; Helena, MT 59624; (406) 444-2430 or TDD (406) 444-0532.

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Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends is published quarterly by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research & Analysis Bureau. For more information, contact the Research and Analysis Bureau; Department of Labor and Industry; P.O. Box 1728; Helena, MT 59624 – telephone (406) 444-2430, or TDD (406) 444-0532.

400 copies of this publication were published at an estimated cost of $ 0.88 per copy, for a total cost of $ 353.00 – which includes $ 145.00 for printing and $ 208.00 for distribution.